therefore, although local in lact, are instituous in portance, and address themselves to the interests of every section of the country, to Alabama as well as to Maine.

Mr. Hamlin gave a summary of the political history of the Nerth American Biberies, showing that they entered largely into the revolutionary issues, and that they were the subject of contest for a hundred years between France and England on account of their importance. He showed the importance attributed to these fisheries by the American Government, which may etheir possession an ultimatum of peace. In the war of 1812 the Cummissioners at Ghent were instructed not to permit our right to them to be even brought into discussion on pain of breaking off negotiations. John Adams in 1814 wrote that he would continue the war forever rather than yield one into the fisheries. They are as important to-day as then, although it is true they do not represent the same proportion to the aggregate commerce as they did at the time of the revolution. The reason of it is that the area of the fisheries is limited, and cannot be extended, whereas the area of commerce is illimitable.

Proceeding then to the present state of the fisheries, Mr. Hamlin urged on Congress the continuance of these bounties, as the cheapest mode of educating a supply of seamen who could be relied on in time of war. During the Rabellion the New England fishermen captures 200,000 tuns of British shipping; they were equally efficient in the war of 1812. He next read letters from Commedores Staart and Subrick, highly praising the seamen trained in the fisheries; also a similar opinion from the late Damel Webster. He then referred to the care taken by other nations to foster their fisheries, instancing Venice, Holland, whose Amsterdam is built on fisher men and shabrick, highly praising the seamen trained in the fisheries also a similar opinion from the late Damel Webster. He then referred to the care taken by other nations to foster their fisheries, instancing Venice, Holland, whose Amsterdam i

Annapolis.

Mr. MASON (Va.) here moved an Executive Session, at the close of which the Senate adjourned.

Yesterday Mr. BAYARD (Del.), Chairman of the Committee, made a report from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, asking to be discharged from the consideration of the subject of a uniform Bankrupt law, as the majority could not agree upon the terms of

a bill.

Mr. TOOMBS thereupon presented a bill, as reported by timeelf and another Senator, forming a minerity of the Committee, but the Vice-President, Mesers. Green, Iverson and other Senators objected to this course as unusual. Finally, the bill was received by courtesy, and its title read, Mr. Berjamin presenting it.

It may or may not have reference to the above incident, but Mr. Toombs to-day requested to be excused from further service on the Judiciary Committee. Mesars. Clay, Berjamin and others invited him to remain, but he refused to be mollified, and is accordingly ceased from the Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House acted on the various amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill, and then passed it.

Mr. RITCHIE (Pa.) spoke against the resolution proposing the abrogation of the Clayton-Balwar treay, arguing that there is no particular emergency which requires it. The treaty, when made, prevented a collision between Great Britain and the United States and preserved the peace. It was dictated by

Without final action the House passed to the con-

sideration of other business.

Mr. HASKIN (N. Y) offered a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that as Robert W. Latham, who has been summoned before the Committee to investigate the circumstances attending the sale and purchase of Wilkinson's Pont for fertification purchase. purchase of Wilkinson's Point for fertification purposes, has failed to appear—Therefore,

Resolved, That he Speaker be directed to issue his warrant to
the Sergeant at Arms to take the body of the said Latham wildreever he can be found, and bring him before the bar of the House
to answer for contempt of its authority.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate
bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. SM'TH (Va.) made a speech against the bill on

account of the alien suffrage clause in the Constitution.

Mesers. MILLSON (Va.), PHILLIPS (Penn.) and
BLISS (Orio), denied the right of Congress to interfere with the rights of the electors in the Sates. Arientned.

U. S. Supreme Court. Washington, Thursday, May 6, 1858. No. 104.—Eneas McFaul vs. James C. Ramsey

Argued for plaintiff.

No. 107.—Thomas McCargo vs. John L. Chapman.
Argued on both sides.

No. 168.—Wm. Holcombe vs. John McCasick et al.
Argun ent commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendants.

The Southern Mail. Washington, Thursday, May 6, 1858. We have received no mail from the South this after-

From Albany.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

In cases of impeachment, sworn charges have in the first instance to be sent into the Governor of the Sixte, who thereupor gives notice to the party implicated. No charges whatever against Judge Russell, as has been intumated in a New York paper, have reached the Executive Department. Gov. King has been absent from the city during the past week, and the papers would go into the hands of Mr. Seaman, his Private S cretary; but no knowledge that any charges looking to the impeachment of the Judge are about to be made has reached any person here.

The Canal Board yesterday reinstated Mr. Hartwell, Division-Engineer, who was suspended by the State Engineer for including snow excavating in the contractor's estimate.

## The Lock on the Welland Canal

St. Catharine's, C.W. Taursday, May 6, 1858, Leck N., 7 on the Wellind Canal, which was broken an Morday, is now repaired. Vessels com mence d passing through the lock to day. Navigation m now uninterrupteo.

A Mystery Cleared Up.

Chicago, Thursday, May 6, 1838.

A man named Henry Jumperts was arcested here isstingly for the murder of the woman whose remains were found in a barrel at the Hudson River Raifroad depot in New York, some time since. He says that size hung herself in his room, but confesses that he out up and shipped the body, not knowing how else to dispasse of it.

TORONTO, C. W., Coursday, May 6, 1858.
The great libel soit of C. E. Anders n. Deputy
Receiver-General, against The Leader newspaper of
this city, ended last night with a verdict for the defendart.

Death of an Insurance President. Boston, Taureday, May 6, 1888.

Jeel Sectt, esq., President of the Alliance Insurance Company, died a: his residence in Dodham last signt.

The Ohio at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 5, 1858.
The weather has been very rainy, and the river rising, with ten feet of water in the chantel.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 5, 1858. We have advices from Tampico of the 26th. Gen. Gerza was still firing on the city, causing much destruction to life and property. He also continued to detain all vessels passing the fort, and had fired on the American brig N. Steteen; but on the arrival of the United States steamship Fulton, the Stetson was allowed to proceed, as was also the schooler Virginia Autoinette, which had been detained 35 days.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

New-Onleans, Wednesday, May 5, 1838.

The crevasse opposite cur city continues in fall force. The water is still spreacing, and there are other very serious crevasses above the city, which are deling immerse damage to the crops. The river, as yet, shows no signs of falling.

New Onleans, Thursday, May 6, 1853.

The crevasse still continues, and all efforts to stop it seem to be abandened.

seem to be abandoned.

The town of Gretna is entirely submerged, and Algiers considerably so

It is reported there are great hopes of stopping the great crevases twenty-five miles above here.

Below this city, in the sugar country, there are several breaks.

Philadelphia Stock Market. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 6, 1858.
Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41;

## HOW WE ARE PLUNDERED. Condition of City Accounts. THE WAY DOUBLE PAYMENTS ARE MADE. UTTER DISREGARD OF LAW.

The first report of the Joint Committee on Accounts was made to the Aldermen last evening. It is an important exposure, and a fitting continuation of the explorations of Mr. Conover in the Street Department.

having been instructed by the resolutions of February 12, 1858, to discharge and perform certain duties therein specified, respectfully report that they have entered upon the performance of the work assigned them.

therein specified, respectivily report that they have entered upon the performance of the work assigned them.

We commenced by taking a balance sheet from the Treasury Ledger of Dec 31, 1857, a copy of which is attached marked "Exhibit No. 1." An examination of the books showed that since the report of the Investigating Committee of last year, the bookkeeper has charged to the proper accounts the differences which then stood in the various stock accounts, as shown by that report; and that the issues of stock, as shown by the ledger and as shown by the Stock Clerk, were made to agree up to Jan. 1, 1857. "Exhibit No. 2." contains a statement of the stocks issued by the City, and outstanding on Dec. 31, 1857, as shown by the ledger in the Controller's Office. The total amount, as shown by the Exhibit, is \$18,261,232 70.

On comparing this amount with the amount of stock outstanding on that date, as shown by the Stock Clerk, and also with the amount stated by his Honer the Meyor in his inaugural message to the Commin Council, the amount appears to be \$19,193,168, making a difference between the general ledger of the Finance Department and the books of the Stock Clerk in the sum of \$931,935,30-100. This difference has been since acjusted, and is stated here for the purpose of showing that the loose and careless manner of keeping the books and accounts in the Finance Department, so loudly complained of last year, still continue. In this connection the evidence of the book-keeper given in his examination before this Committee, is laid before the public for the purpose of furnishing a deeper insight into the affairs of this Department.

proposing the abrogation of the Clayton-Balwar trea 7, arguing that there is no particular emergency which requires it. The treaty, when made, prevented a collision between Great Britain and the United States, and preserved the peace. It was dictated by good sense and good feeling on both sides. The practical difficulty between the two countries amounts to nothing. It arises merely from a technical interpretation of the treaty. He could see no reason for its abrogation, except a desire on the part of the United States to seize Central America.

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) said we ought to be free from the treaty, so that, when we wish to acquire the territory, we may do it law anally.

Mr. RITCHIE replied that its abrogation would open the conflicts for the passession of that country. He was surry that Mr. Chiagman quoted the Ostead Manifesto with approbation, as he looked on it as an evidence of covetousness and imbecility.

Mr. KELISEY (N. Y.) moved to be compared to be engressed, by 97 against 86.

Mr. SICKLES (N. Y.) moved the postponement of the subject till Tueaday, when he wished to express his views; but this motion was ordered to be engressed, by 97 against 86.

Without final action the House passed to the continuation of the stock clerk bonds were issued; thinks that the bonds for which he cannot account amounted to should be a subject till Tueaday, when he wished to express his views; but this motion was ordered to be engrossed, by 97 against 86.

Without final action the House passed to the continuation of the stock clerk bonds were issued; thinks that the bonds for which he cannot account amounted to should be a subject till for which he cannot account amounted to should be a subject to the several accounts of the stock clerk by charges to the several accounts of the stock clerk by charges to the several accounts of the stock clerk by charges to the several accounts of the stock clerk by charges to the several accounts of the stock clerk by charges to the several accounts of the stock clerk by charges to what special purpose as the transport of the the bends for which he cannot account amounted to about \$20,000—that is, this is the amount of boods issued not accounted for to him by the audits of the trust account. The Auditor, keeper of trust accounts and stock clerk, did not, prior to December last, make sufficiently full statements to the general bookkeeper where stocks and bonds were issued or accounts audited, witness had no power to compel such statements to be turnished him; the accounts of wells and pumps, street paving, street opening, fencing vacant lots, Central Park, and arrears of assessments should show the amounts due the city by the property owners; has seen payments charged to their accounts which did not belong there; is of the opinion that the aggregate of the accounts mentioned does not show the amounts actually due from the property-owners; the account of arrears due from the property-owners; the account of arrears of assessments should show the amount chargeable to the Clerk of Arrears; has no knowledge of any books being kept in the Finance Department showing the amount returned to the Clerk of Arrears.

This evidence of the general bookkeeper is given in full, as it reveals a state of affairs in the Controller's effice which should not continue another day. A critical examination of this evidence may be important for the purpose of setting forth in a clear and well-understood manner the practical working of the Finance Department under the present system. He states that he presumes that the several stock accounts show the actual amount of stocks issued by the city, but does not know—an admission complimentary indeed to the business character of the city, if the bookkeeper cannot tell from his books the amount of stocks issued by the city, who can? What would be thought of a merchant who could not tell from his books the amount of his indebtedness? He states that the stocks were entered in his ledger from the return of moneys deposited with the City Chamterlain. In other words, when the city issues a stock, no entry is made by him of such issue; but, on the centrary, such amount of money as may be acknowledged by the City Chamberlain is taken for granted to be the amount of the stock, whether it be right or This evidence of the general bookkeeper is given in edged by the City Chamberlain is taken for granted to be the amount of the stock, whether it be right or wrong. The fact that business has been done in this way will account for the very large discrepancies found to exist in the stocks and bonds of this city. He states that all along the stock accounts on his ledger disagreed with the accounts of the Stock Clerk. If he knew this to be the case, why then did he not correct them? He also makes the astonoding statement that bonds have been is used by the city—for what purpose he cannot tell. This statement is truly startling, and to what extent stocks or bonds of this city have been illegally issued, your examiners as yet been illegally issued, your examiners as yet cainct tell.

The evidence of the book-keeper is followed by

that of the Auditor in the Finance Department, who, on being awone, testified as follows:

Question—Could a designing person abstract papers from the Coutroller's office? Answer—Yes, Sir, whole

but cles of their.

An examination into the expenditure of the various An examination into the expenditure of the various departments revealed the fact to your Committee that payments from the treasury have been loosely made and that in many instances vouchers are lost or destroyed. It was in reference to the fact that extreme discider prevails in the effice of the Controller, that this question was put; and the answer was an admission by the efficer having charge of the vouchers and payers that any designing person could abstract them. Comment is unnecessary. It is proper here to state that all our examinations in the Finance Department have forced upon the Committee the conviction that a speedy and radical change should be made there. The Department should be at once reorganized; the division of labor, and the performance of the current duties of the office should be appartinged by a me competent authority having a knowledge of the wants and recessives of the place. Considerable charge ought to be made in the employees in the office. None have competent persons about of the time. So the conversion factor of the property of the fire of the supply of the fire of the conversion of the conversion of the times of the two power, to reduce our excessive facation and lighten the bureens of this conversion the Firence Department should be keep.

To serve the interests of the temperer, to reduce our excessive faxation and highlen the burdens of this community, the Firence Dipartment should be kept these from relitions influences, and politicians should not be relected to stand guard over the Treasury of the people. As instructed by the resolutions of the Community Community the Department of Arrears received

our first attention. We have commenced to condense ann enter into proper books all liens on real estate unper at the time when the first returns were ordered by law to be made to the Clerk of Arrears. This has tever been done, and consequently no charge (as has been already stated) has ever been made to that officer for the immense amount placed in his manuster collection. There are some fifty books of records, containing many thousand items, from which the unpeid amounts are rejected. The returns from these records, when compiled by us, will be complete up to Jan. 1, 1858, and will show the true amount to be obserged to the Clerk of Arrears, and for which he should be held respectable. The first step in the properties of this work is.—First: To ascertain the amount placed in the hands of collectors for collectors. Sected: To ascertain the amount of unpays collected by them and paid into the treasury. Third: To ascertain whether the amount of unpayd items agrees with the tailore of their accounts. Fourth: To make a correct return of this amount with the names of the delinquents according to law, and to charge the same to the Clerk of Arrears. Futh: To pest up egainst these delinquents applied in his heads. Sinth: To ascertain that the amount of unpaid items agrees with the balance of his account. The same course to be pursued in regard to the real and percental texas. The performance of the work haid down in the foregoing specifications involves not only a great an ount of labor, but will consume considerable time. It is a work that must be done, or citizens will find their property sold for liens of which they are a great an out of laber, but will consume considerable time. It is a work that must be done, or citizens will find their property sold for liens of which they are ignorant, and of which they have never been informed. Crowds of citizens have appeared at the office of your Committee, loudly complaining of assessments still standing upon treir property, of which they had never before received any knowledge, or which have been previously paid. Your Committee believe that the amount due the Treasury for unpaid assessments would be reduced materially in thurty days if all unpaid assessments were advertised, and by that means notifying the property owners.

Stald as a lien against the property:

Centellus Vanderbilt, 11 ints. \$2,255 94

H Hart, 8 let. \$285 94

L B. Reed, 2 lets. \$28 10

E G R berts. 1 led. \$29 60

S. S. Fitch, 4 'ots. \$11 37

J E Andrews. 1 let. \$29 63

J. M. Robinsen, 1 let. \$7 50

J. C. Schenck agent, 8 lots. \$472 36

Z. J. Peck S lots. \$27 98

M.W. For 2 lots. \$62 54

M.Havers. 2 lots. \$18 30

Heavy Smith, 6 lots. \$16 13

M. M. Kern, 2 lots. \$490 67

C F Hanter, Ex-cutor, 1 let. \$155 76

Hugh McCaffrey, 2 lots. \$25 63

Z. J. Roberts, 1 let. \$25 63

Z. J. Roberts, 1 let. \$25 63

Z. J. Roberts, 1 let. \$25 63 Tetal...... \$4,911 01

These tems are given as illustrating the nature of the errors found to exist, but the amount thus retained by collectors can never be ascertained unless some by collectors can rever be a-certained unless some steps be taken by the Common Council to give publicity to all liers for ascessments, and to call for payments. The fact is, the system of assessing property for improvements has been so recklessly abused, that in most cases the owners are not aware that their properly is assessed until the costs, charges and interest amount to about as much as the original assessment. Not alone in the retention of the principal does the peculation consist. We find that in the amounts of interest collected by collectors, large portions are kept out of the treasury. To such an extent has this absorption of interest been carried, that the tex levy of each year imposes upon our citizens a burden of about half a million dollars to supply deficience in interest.

58:	
Wells and Pumps	\$1.000.00
Streets Paving	
Streets Opening	
Fet cing Vacant Lote	1.962.76
Arrears of Assessments	1,613,237 84
Liens on Lets	1,895 68
Sewers	114,258 54
Central Park	3 118,680 31
Total	55,944,134 67

ners to render it difficult to tell what are the correct amounts awarded and assessed, alterations and inter linestions, erasures, &c., mystify and render almost unintelligible their reports. The copy will not empare with the original, nor the abstract with sither. In the Canal-street opening, Fourth-avenue opening, Berkman-street widering and Bewery extension the seconds offer wider, and fourtee written out in the Berkman-treet wideling and Bowery extension the reports differ widely, and figures written out in the body of the report do not agree with the figures in the margin, which are frequently over erasures. The following statement of the opening of Seventy-significance of the first avenue is furnished for the purpose of showing the profitable nature of such jobs, and may possibly account for the extreme desire of patriotic citizens to become Commissioners for Opening Street. Opening of Screnty-eighth street, Third to Fifth ars.

Opening of Screen's nighth street, Third to Fifth ares.
Awards to Corporation. \$5.60.
Awards to use Lown owners. \$6.00.
Expenses on the above costs, charges and disburses ments, Commissioners' tees, &c. \$320.00.
Conneil and after they fees. \$61.91.
Conneil and after they fees. \$90.00.
Surveyor's fees. \$90.00.
Surveyor's fees. \$91.15.
Stationers and printing. \$17.92.
Posting. \$27.80.
Rem and lights, &c. \$6.00.
Carriage hire. \$5.50. 

The following errors are found in making up the abstract from the report, from which abstract the Collecter collects the assessments:

Map No. 110, copied \$100.50, should be \$169.50

Map No. 181, copied \$100.50, should be \$169.50

Map No. 181, copied \$100.50, should be \$169.50

Map No. 387, copied \$100.50, should be \$169.50

Map No. 481, copied \$25.00, should be \$35.00

Map No. 732, copied \$3.00, should be \$36.00

Map No. 732, copied \$4.00, should be \$36.00

Map No. 814, copied \$10.00, should be \$10.00

Map No. 814, copied \$10.00, should be \$10.00

Map No. 815, copied \$10.00, should be \$10.00

Totale..... \$1 204 50 Difference of errors in copying ...... \$126 00

le accourts could only be accertained by an examination of the Commissioners' report of awards as continued by the Supreme Court—of the suditing book firmed by the Supreme Court—of the suditing book, in which are entered the warrants issued in payment of the awards—of the receipt-hocks, in which are taken the receipts of the parties to whom the warrants were paid, and the memorandum-book, in which is contained the statements made by the Controller's Cerk of his arjustments of the amounts with the parties in interest. The payments in this case were made in the Finance Department, under the direction of the Controller, and their seems to have been no obstacle to his adopting such a method as should best insure accuracy to the details and results. Receipts for the payments were taken in the margin of the check-books, as also partielly in the receipt-books of the Street Department.

W to the exception of a statement on a ledger in the With the exception of a statement on a ledger in the Controller's effice, which partakes more the character of a memoranoum than an account, the examiners tund that the unit account opened with the improvement had been commenced a Assessment Ledger C. for aventes and streets opening, &c., kept in the Street Department. This account had not been posted to the debit side since the 3d of September, 1856. On posting the account from the receipt books in the Street Department, it was found not to be a true exhibit of actual payments on awards, and so carelessly at a incorrectly was the receipt drawn, that no reliable

account could be made up from them alone. For instance, the Commissioners awarded to Julianus Ger-diner even awards, amounting in the aggregate to \$62,900.00.

The receipt book shows three receipts of Juliarpa 

Total of 3 awards ordered paid to est. of M. Day. \$25,260 00
Paid by warrant No. 2 004. \$3,100
Paid by warrant No. 2,020. \$3,100
Paid by warrant No. 2,020. \$22,160 -22,266 00
Overpayment. \$3,100 on award, to order of E. H. Cambreling, attorney, purporting to be an award and interest on this improvement. \$1,325 62

The overpayments amount to the sum of ..... \$4 425 82

the Stock ifference in the recented by collectors, large portions are kept out of the treasury. To each an extent has this absorption of interest been carried, that in the stife consists were producted by collectors, large portions are kept out of the treasury. To each an extent has this absorption of interest been carried, that it ince book. Committed the store of about half a million dollars to supply deficience as interest.

When this accompting of the accounts of the Collector of accessments and of taxes shall be cercluded, the amount of deficience will surprise even the already of article con untity. The following accounts are intended to show the sum total due the City of Newlord Streets Paving.

Streets Paving.

175.69 is generably W.N. Thursten, jr., executor: amount, 1556. signed by W.N. Thursten, jr., executor: amount, 2556. signed by W.N. Thursten, jr., executor: amount, 2556. signed by W.N. Thursten, jr., executor: amount, 2556. signed by W.N. Thursten, jr., executor: amount of the art of the account of the account of the store of the account of the warming accounts and the condition of the condition of the warming and the art of the store of the condition of the warming and the art of the store of the condition of the with the account of the warming and the store of the condition of the condition of the condition of the with the store of the condition of the condit

the spiric of your count need the case and activated by the the before a legal tribunal. The want of all proper method in recording the financial transactions of the city, and the absence of ordinary checks upon negligance or fraud, has been supparent to your Committee, at almost every step of the various investigations they are prosecuting, as to justify the expression of their opition, that the head of the Financial Department is highly consumble for having omitted to institute an intelligible and correct mode of keeping the brooks and of causing all the accounts to be spend which are necessary, to show conveniently and accurately the actual financial transactions of the city.

causing all the arcounts to be spened which are necessary, to show conveniently and accurately the actual financial transactions of the city.

Had a proper account been kept of the improvement forming the subject of this report, the overpayments could not have been made in the manner they now appear, without being discoverable immediately upon the posting of the ledger. In the absence of any such system, it is no matter for surprise that errors and finuse are committed and that the head of the department should be imposed upon by those disposed to avail themselves of the apportunities afforced to procure payment of sums not due by the City, and of overpayment on claims of a just character.

Teur Committee have further to report that a partial investigation of the payments made on awards for damage, in the matter of the widening of becomes store, reveals an apparent overgament of \$3,000 on award No. 41.

Owing to the disorder among the papers in the County Clerk's office, the report of the Commissioners on this matter could not be produced when called for, and the copy report, sixed by the Commissioners, on file in the Street Department, has been necessary used in the examination. By this "copy report" it appears that an award was made to Matthew Maloney for damage in the sum of \$4.000.

The payment of this award was by warrant No. 812, dated September 1, 1833, to order of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabeth Bail ney, administrative of M. Maloney, indorsed by Elizabe

since is reported a street opening.

In the original sports, as well as in the origins filed in the Street.

In the original sports, as well as in the origins filed in the Street.

Department, examines and interlineations are of very frequent occurrence. The smooth of a portion of the awards are written out different from the figures set down in the margins, and differences between the original and opp, as in the Canal and Walker street case, indicate that no comparison was made to ascertain the securious of the care.

Sever in Silect., granuse and interlineations are of very frequent occurrence. The smooth of a partition of the award are writing the award are writing the award are still to extend the control of the sever in the silect of a partition of the award are writing the security of the copy.

Owing a the difficulties in the Street Department, rendering the security of the copy.

Owing a the difficulties in the Street Department, rendering the security of the copy.

Owing a the difficulties of the book and papers for the security of the securi

with the enveyor's return of the work performed, that complete examinations cannot be made without them.

The surveyors should be required to make their returns under eath that the work is properly dene, in accordance with the terms of the contract, and specifying in all cases of eaths work that there may be no lightly to over shown area in payment.

The Assessors, though most liberally paid for the service required of them, seem to have been loy paid for the service returns of the surveyors, and the prices and allow ences reported by the first commissioner without any examination of contracts or comparisons of the statements furnished therewith, or even of the defrait computations by their own employees. The assessment data are many of them erroneously facted, include over allowance to large amounts, and are sedecient in the usual accompanient of correct business papers that they are discreditable to the parties concerned. The fact that over assessments have increded to the benefit of the assessment themselves, and collectors as well as to the contractors, has some far toward justifying the opition that they have not given such attention to the perform once of their duties as the property owners and public had a right to expect.

They have included their own fees in the assessment list in such a manner as to make themselves the recipients of the percustage to accessors on their own fees, which would seem to be impure, as it is equivalent to charsing a per centage for making out their own account. As illustraitive of the conclusions embedded in the foregoing remarks, your Committee request the attention of your honorable body to the facts elicited by an examination of the percustrate based on the specification of work to be perfectly as the contracts based on the specification of work to be per-

lating and grading of Second avenue from Twenty eighth to OceHundred and Twenty third street, the following statement is
submitted:

Three contracts based on the specification of work to be perfermed were entered into by the Street Commissioner.

Section A, from Twenty-eighth street to the northerly line of
Firty-third attreet, which the best better that the contract faced Feb. 1,
1851, entered on curb and nuter contract, book B, folio 203.

Section B, from Fifty-third to Eighty-sixth a treet, with James
Gallas her, cated Jam. 17, 1851, entered on streets and reals confract, book D, folio 170.

Bection 6, from Nin-ty-third to One-bandred-and-twenty-third
street, entered into with John McArthm, dated Jam. 3, 1851, entered on streets and reads contract book D, folio 164, and afterward assigned to John Pettigrew, one of the sorreits.

In addition to the foregoing the following supplemental contracts were entered into by the Street Commissioner.

1st. For cultwett on Section B at 7th street, dated January 3,
1852; James Gallagher, contractor, entered on book of special
contracts F folio 483.

2d. For building a culvert at 107 h street, dated March 4, 1851;
John Pettigrew, contractor, entered on special contracts,
book F, folio 30.

3d. For building a culvert at 100th street, dated January 5,
1822; John Pettigrew, contractor, entered on book of special
contracts F, folio 48.

There supilemental contracts seem to have been entered into
wittont a public call for the bids by the Street Commissioner, and
as the work contemplated by them amounted to a large sum, the
impropriety of private contracts is obstious, even if the requirements of the criterions prescribing the forms to be observed in

making contracts were not explicit on this point.

The estimate of work to be done on Section A is for 60,000 cubical yards of earth excavation; 10,000 cubical yards of rock execution; 12,600 cubical yards of earth fluid of earth excavation; 30,400 cubical yards of rock excavation; 45,937 cubic yards of earth excavation; 40,400 cubic yards of rock excavation; 45,937 cubic yards of earth furnished; making a difference of about \$13,700.

As the bids for excavation include the filling of material excavations made by the contractor. There is nothing in his certificate to indicate this, or to account for the large differences between the estimate and return, nor does be state whether the contractor removed the rock excavated for his own account, for mishing at his own cost an equal quantity of earth and filling it in on the street where required. Without these statements, it is difficult to see how the Street Commissioner or the Assessor could determine the amount due the contractor and proper to be included in the assessment list.

On Section B, the Surveyor's return of earth excavated does not vary materially from the estimate, while the quantity of rock excavated exceeds the estimate by 29,150 cubical yards, which, at the contract require of 50 cents per cubic yard, amounts to \$25,843 10.

The surveyer does not state whether that provision of the contract which requires earth to be furnished and filled in where required on the street, equal in quantity to the rock which may be taken by the contractor, was complied with, and in view of the excentance price of 50 cents per cubic yard, amounts to \$25,843 10.

The surveyer does not state whether that provision of the contract which requires earth to be furnished and filled in where required on the street, equal in quantity to the rock which may be taken by the contractor, was complied with, and in view of the contract which requires earth to be furnished and filled in where required on the street, equal in quantity to the rock which may be compared to the summary of

5th at — Fingging 5th at, 3d to 6th av.
Over payment on Canal at.
5th at.—Rev. Grading 8th to 8th av.
4th at.—Rev. Grading 8th to 8th av.
4th at.—Paying 8th to 6th av.
5th at.—Cu b and auther and flag, 3d to 3d ave.
3th at.—Faying 6 h to 6th av.
5d av.—Unit and outer and flag, 6th to 6th av.
5d av.—Unit and outer and flag, 6th to 6th av.
5d av.—Fing, 4th to 6th av.
5d hat.—Ping, 4th to 6th av.
5d hat.—Ping, 5th to 1th av.
5d hat.—Ping, 5th to 1th av.
5th at.—Ither the 5th av. With st.—Hith av. to Hadson river.

16th st.—Hith av. to Hadson river.

16th st.—Pav. flag, and set c. and g. 4th av to Madison av.

48th st.—Paving 8th to 16th av.

16th st.—Curb and gutter and flagging 6th to 11th avs.

16th st.—Paving 4th to 48th st.

16th sv.—Paving and flagging, 5ist to 53d st.

16th av.—Paving and flagging, 16th to 54th st.

16th st.—Paving and flagging, 10th to 11th av.

16th st.—Paving and flagging, 10th to 11th av.

16th st.—Paving and flagging, 16th to 11th av. 30th-st. — Paving and diagring, 10th to 11th-ave. 512
47th-st. paving 7th to Sth-av. 513
5th av. curbing, guttering and paving 43d to 40th-st. 3,531
52d-st. paving, ourbing and guttering Broadway to 8th-av. 043
52d-st. paving, curbing and guttering Broadway to 8th-av. 043
57th-st. 10th to 11th-av. paving. 545
56th st. paving 10th to 11th-av. 257
56th st. flagging, curbing and guttering 1st to 3d-av. 559
Duane-st., regulating ard paving Broadway to Hudson-st. 1,144
56th st. flagging 6th to Lexington-av. 250
56th-st. flagging 7th to Lexington-av. 250
56th-st. flagging 8bowery to 1th-av. 250
56th-st. paving, curbing and guttering 2d to 3d-av. 633
56th-st. paving, and stage 3st to 19th-av. 647
56th st. paving, flagging, curbing and guttering 4th to 5th-av. 5,471
56th st. paving, flagging, curbing and guttering 4th to 5th-av. 5,471
58cw.rin Hudson-st. Spring to Dominick-st. 350
58cw-rin 51st-at. Sphew to Hudson River. 5,421
54st t. regulation, grading, curbing and guttering 3d-av. 5
54st 15th-at. 15th-av. 5th-av. 5122

remer enfatince made to the Common Court from the state of the Committee recommend the adoption of

THE BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Brooklyn Mercantile Library was formally opened last evening in the hall of the Brooklyn Athen sum, beneath which the Library is !coated. The Asseum, beneath which the Library is iceased. The Asreciation has been in existence only four menths, and
already it has 1,200 members, 8,000 volumes, and
\$3,000—at unparalleled rapidity of growth. It hopes
to get 20,000 volumes within the year.
The hall of the Athersum was crowded; a band
gave music. After a little statement from the Presicert, Mr. LEWIS ROBERTS, and an address from Rev.
Dr. FARLEY, who dwelt mainly upon the fact that
this was a Mercantile Library, and that it was for
young men.

this was a Mercantile Library, and that it was for young men.

The Rev. R. W. CLARKE speke, remarking the ecincidence of the introduction of pure water and a public library at the same time. He claimed that America had a literature, and pointed to the "Demosthers of America" as a proof of it. This supposed allusion to Mr. Beecher was received with prolonged appleure.

The resolutions were then read. One of them states that worm are invited to aid in building up the library and to participate in the privileges which it offers.

HENRY WARD BEECHER then said that Brooklyn

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Cifere.

HENRY WARD BERCHER then said that Brooklyn might be a first, second, third or fourth-rate city, as she choose. A feurth-rate city was a good, quiet place to live in. Acd distinguished religious and industrial irstitutions, and you use to the third-rate. Add universal education, and you have a second-rate city. For the first-rate, you must add those institutions which bioseconed out of society. Art gatherings in biary-asseciations, institutions for the highest culture, were the biosecone.

He recurred the idea of making Brooklyn as good as New York. Let Brooklyn be a city good chough. Nowhere could so good an andience be gathered as in Brooklyn, and Brooklyn ould furnish an audience at that golden mean which had all the advantages, without the effemiuncy which seemetimes resulted from high culture. He thought that Brooklyn was the third city in the Union. In flowers, Brooklyn was shead of New-York. Brooklyn had to men who were too rick. He would leave that to all the rich men.

He had learned when he had occasion to raise the wind, that the moderately rich men who were in business did most. Brooklyn. Their way to get his was to draw checks. People must feel twice—ence here (pointing to his heart), and here (pointing to his pocket). He hoped Brooklyn would not be merely a city of 250,000 inhabitants; population was easy in America. Their sons came to them to-day and asked them if they would help them in their enterprise. Let them not laugh at the good things and then go beme and think no more about it. That would be mean, and Brooklyn people were nover nean.

After a short speech from the Rev. Mr. Robinson,

nean.

Af er a short speech from the Rev. Mr. Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Raymond read and advecated th follow-

the Rev. Mr. Raymond read and advocated th following revolution:

"Resolved, This we will act prayerfully, believingly, now"
This resolution was responded to by letter, by proxy, and by person, in the following manner:
Edwin C. Litchfield. •100 John David Woife. 200 John Bavid Woife. 200 John Barth. 100 John Barth. 100 John Barth. 100 John Barter, to make the Rev. Group C. Robinson a life member. 100 John Barter, to make the W. Group C. Robinson a life member. 100 John Barter, to make the Sev. David Miles and in the least able to take and in the leas

quality of a people could be tested by their enter-prises of this kind. The introduction of water was a matter of physical necessity. Even the building of churches did not indicate the highest point of civil-

churches did not indicate the highest point of civilization or of moral culture, and hospitals were built in almost all countries. But institutions of this kind were the test. So large an assemblage as this for such an object was to him a true test of civilization. This was a work honorable to the community and prophetic of grand issues. It implied a collection of art and schools of training in art—professional alcoves and schools of training in those professions. It was a genious thing for the young men of Brooklyn to have insgurated this institution, which should testify of the member of Dr. Storra's congregation made him a life member; \$100.

The Rev. W. H. Milleting gave a short address. fe member; \$160. The Rev. W. H. Milburn gave a short address.

The last amouncements were: O. N. Boatwick \$50: Smith J. Eastman volunteered to pay \$1,00 whenever a library building should be commenced. The President stated that he knew of about a doze gentlemen who were ready to do the same thing, as the meeting separated.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The Return Judges met to day at the State-House.
Mr. James Clifton was called to the chair, and Messrs.
Wm. Benrall and Wm. C. Claghorn were chosen Scoretaries. Mr. Samuel L. McKinney was appointed Deorkeeper. The officers were sworn by Alderman Charles D. Freeman, and the roll of Return Judges was called. The wards were moetly represented. The returns of the election for city officers were then almourced as follows, though in many of the wards there was much delay, rome of the Judges not understanding that the law required them to make return to day.

29,058 TOTAL VOTE FOR MAYOR.
For A exemder Henry, People's candidate.....
For Richard Vaux, Democrat. TOTAL VOTE FOR CITY CONTROLLER.
For George W. Huftv, People's catdidate......
For William Cortis, Democrat...... Majority for King.

TOTAL VOTE FOR CITY COMMISSIONER.
For E. R. Williams, People's candidate...
For Thomas Elile, Democrat. Majority for Williams.....

Connecticut.-The Legislature of this State asembled at New-Haven on Wednesday, the 5th inet. The Senate was organized by the election of the Hon. Elista Carpenter as President pro tem., and Isase H. Bronley, Republican Clark, receiving 13 votes to 6 for Frank H. Peck. In the House, A'fred A. Barnam. Representative of Windham County, was chosen peaker, receiving 136 votes to 86 for Richard D. Hubhard, Dem., and 2 scattering. Abner L. Train, Republicar, we chosen Clerk, and Willam S. Gosles, also Republican, Deputy Cerk. William A. Buckingham, the new Governor, took the usual oath of office on ! delivered his first message, of which an abstract will be found in another column.